APRIL 15, 1775. THE NUMBER 1236.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the Freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— SUET. in TIB. S. 28.

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To Meſſ. DIXON & HUNTER.

ROCKY RIDGE, *April* 3, 1775.

GENTLEMEN,

Give the following ſhort ESSAY *a place in your paper, and oblige*

A. B. & C.

ONE of the moſt delicate things in nature is female character. He who endeavours to render the virtue of a woman ſuſpicious, and he who betrays it, are equally criminal. Innocence is no ſecurity, and what would paſs for the cleareſt vindication of the other ſex is utterly inſufficient to wipe off the ſtain of detraction that ſcandal may have thrown, or to remove the ſuſpicions that imprudence may have awakened. If a few of more humane and charitable ſentiments ſhould feel all the reſentments that ariſe in a generous breaſt; if they ſhould attempt to vindicate the unhappy ſufferer, you will immediately perceive a malignity blind to conviction, and that ſeems ſecretly to delight in the wrecks of female virtue: Every trifle is magnified, every circumſtance and appearance is miſinterpreted, and, after all that is ſaid, you obſerve hints, whiſpers, broken ſentences, and expreſſive looks and geſtures; and, which is frequently more provoking, an inveterate ſilence that effectually convinces one that every juſtification is vain; and yet, which appears aſtoniſhing, it will be generally found that every ſpecies of ſcandal thrown out againſt females hath originated from females themſelves, that they are moſt imbittered againſt one another, and moſt backward to make, what ought to be eſteemed, reaſonable allowances for the weakneſs of human nature——I ſay not of the ſex, for I know no weakneſſes peculiar to them that are not properly their ornament. They are ſuch as render them amiably feminine. But ſtill females ought to feel for one another. If they are reprehenſible it is here: If an innocent unexperienced girl, a ſtranger to diſſimulation, and the faſcinating arts of the other ſex, in the unguarded moment of unlimited confidence and fond credulity, is baſely betrayed, the Lord have mercy on her! The bowels of female compaſſion are ſhut up againſt her; ſhe is treated with the moſt cruel inſults, and pointed out as a monſter of iniquity. From what cauſe doth this ſeverity ariſe? Do females imagine, that, by ſuch flaming appearances of indignation and reſentment, they render their own virtue leſs ſuſpicious? From whatever cauſe it may ariſe, I would have all females to know, that there is a wide difference between approving and condemning with reproach, with bitterneſs, with unrelenting fury; that that reſentment againſt vice which truly ariſes from a ſenſe of virtue is always conſiſtent with the feelings of humanity; that when they ſtorm and rage, and call bye names, except in caſes of proſtitution, they miſtake altogether their own aim, and leave impreſſions, on minds ſuſceptible of any feelings, very different from what they intend to produce.

Would they but allow themſelves to conſider what agonies, what convulſions of mind, a poor unfortunate young creature, ungenerouſly deceived, and brutally abandoned, muſt feel on the diſcovery of her ſhame; to what melancholy,—to what heart-rending reflections,—to what bodily diſtreſs,—to what ignominy,—to what want ſhe is expoſed,—ſhe who, after all, may be poſſeſſed of the nobleſt ſentiments of virtue, and the moſt worthy diſpoſitions of the human ſoul,—they would drop the ſympathetic tear, more expreſſive of a good heart than ten thouſand exclamations, or the bittereſt reproaches againſt vice; and, as far as decency would permit, pour the lenient balm into the tender wound. But if there is a man on the face of the earth (and ſuch I know there is) that dares to drop one inſinuation unfriendly to female merit,—that dares to utter a reflection injurious to the character of the loweſt of the ſex,—that dares to invent, retail, or propagate, a ſcandal that envy may have raiſed, or malevolence may have ſupported,—he is a ſcoundrel of the blackeſt die; he hath ſunk below the dignity of his own ſex, and is the moſt contemptible of all wretches.

On GOOD-BREEDING: From Lord *Cheſterfield* to his Son.

LETTER CLXVIII.

London, Nov. 3, *O. S.* 1749.

DEAR BOY,

FROM the time that you have had life, it has been the principal and favourite object of mine to make you as perfect as the imperfections of human nature will allow. In this view I have grudged no pains nor expenſe in your education; convinced that education, more than nature, is the cauſe of that great difference which we ſee in the characters of men. While you were a child I endeavoured to form your heart habitually to virtue and honour, before your underſtanding was capable of ſhewing you their beauty and utility. Thoſe principles, which you then got, like your grammar rules, only by rote, are now, I am perſuaded, fixed and confirmed by reaſon; and, indeed, they are ſo plain and clear, that they require but a very moderate degree of underſtanding, either to comprehend or practiſe them. Lord Shafteſbury ſays, very prettily, that he would be virtuous for his own ſake, though no-body were to know it; as he would be clean for his own ſake, though no-body were to ſee him. I have therefore, ſince you have had the uſe of your reaſon, never written to you upon thoſe ſubjects: They ſpeak beſt for themſelves; and I ſhould now juſt as ſoon think of warning you gravely not to fall into the dirt or the fire, as into diſhonour or vice. This view of mine I conſider as fully attained. My next object was ſound and uſeful learning. My own care firſt, Mr. Harte's afterwards, and of late (I will own it to your praiſe) your own application, have more than anſwered my expectations in that particular, and I have reaſon to believe will anſwer even my wiſhes. All that remains for me, then, to wiſh, to recommend, to inculcate, to order, and to inſiſt upon, is good-breeding; without which all your other qualifications will be lame, unadorned, and, to a certain degree, unavailing. And here, I fear, and have too much reaſon to believe, that you are greatly deficient. The remainder of this letter, therefore, ſhall be (and it will not be the laſt by a great many) upon that ſubject.

A friend of yours and mine has very juſtly defined good-breeding to be, the reſult of much good-ſenſe, ſome good-nature, and a little ſelf-denial for the ſake of others, and with a view to obtain the ſame indulgence from them. Taking this for granted (as I think it cannot be diſputed) it is aſtoniſhing to me, that any body who has good-ſenſe and good-nature (and I believe you have both) can eſſentially fail in good-breeding. As to the modes of it, indeed, they vary according to perſons, and places, and circumſtances, and are only to be acquired by obſervation and experience; but the ſubſtance of it is every where and eternally the ſame. Good manners are, to particular ſocieties, what good morals are to ſociety in general, their cement, and their ſecurity. And, as laws are enacted to enforce good morals, or at leaſt to prevent the ill effects of bad ones, ſo there are certain rules of civility, univerſally implied and received, to enforce good manners, and puniſh bad ones. And indeed there ſeems to me to be leſs difference, both between the crimes and between the puniſhments, than at firſt one would imagine. The immoral man, who invades another man's property, is juſtly hanged for it; and the ill-bred man, who, by his ill manners, invades and diſturbs the quiet and comforts of private life, is by common conſent as juſtly baniſhed ſociety. Mutual complaiſances, attentions, and ſacrifices of little conveniencies, are as natural an implied compact between civilized people, as protection and obedience are between Kings and ſubjects: Whoever, in either caſe, violates that compact, juſtly forfeits all advantages ariſing from it. For my own part, I really think, that, next to the conſciouſneſs of doing a good action, that of doing a civil one is the moſt pleaſing: And the epithet which I ſhould covet the moſt, next to that of Ariſtides, would be that of well-bred. Thus much for good-breeding in general. I will now conſider ſome of the various modes and degrees of it.

Very few, ſcarcely any, are wanting in the reſpect which they ſhew to thoſe whom they acknowledge to be infinitely their ſuperiors; ſuch as Crowned Heads, Princes, and public perſons of diſtinguiſhed and eminent poſts. It is the manner of ſhewing that reſpect which is different. The man of faſhion, and of the world, expreſſes it in its fulleſt extent; but naturally, eaſily, and without concern: Whereas a man, who is not uſed to keep company, expreſſes it awkwardly; one ſees that he is not uſed to it, and that it coſts him a great deal: But I never ſaw the worſt-bred man living guilty of lolling, whiſtling, ſcratching his head, and ſuch like indecencies, in company that he reſpected. In ſuch companies, therefore, the only point to be attended to is to ſhew that reſpect, which every body means to ſhew, in an eaſy, unembarreſſed, and graceful manner. This is what obſervation and experience muſt teach you.

In mixed companies, whoever is admitted to take part of them, is, for the time at leaſt, ſuppoſed to be upon a footing of equality with the reſt; and, conſequently, as there is no one principal object of awe and reſpect, people are apt to take a greater latitude in their behaviour, and to be leſs upon their guard; and ſo they may, provided it be within certain bounds, which are upon no occaſion to be tranſgreſſed. But, upon theſe occaſions, though no one is entitled to diſtinguiſhed marks of reſpect, every one claims, and very juſtly, every mark of civility and good-breeding. Eaſe is allowed, but careleſſneſs and negligence are ſtrictly forbidden. If a man accoſts you, and talks to you ever ſo dully or frivolouſly, it is worſe than rudeneſs, it is brutality, to ſhew him, by a manifeſt inattention to what he ſays, that you think him a fool or a blockhead, and not worth hearing. It is much more ſo with regard to women; who, of whatever rank they are, are entitled, in conſideration of their ſex, not only to an attentive, but an officious good-breeding from men. Their little wants, likings, diſlikes, preferences, antipathies, fancies, whims, and even impertinencies, muſt be officiouſly attended to, flattered, and, if poſſible, gueſſed at, and anticipated, by a well-bred man. You muſt never uſurp to yourſelf thoſe conveniencies and agrémens which are of common right; ſuch as the beſt places, the beſt diſhes, &c. but, on the contrary, always decline them yourſelf, and offer them to others; who, in their turns, will offer them to you; ſo that upon the whole, you will, in your turn, enjoy your ſhare of your common right. It would be endleſs for me to enumerate all the particular inſtances in which a well-bred man ſhews his good-breeding in good company; and it would be injurious to you to ſuppoſe, that your own good ſenſe will not point them out to you, and then your own good nature will recommend, and your ſelf-intereſt enforce the practice.

There is a third ſort of good-breeding, in which people are the moſt apt to fail, from a very miſtaken notion that they cannot fail at all. I mean, with regard to one's moſt familiar friends and acquaintances, or thoſe who really are our inferiors; and there, undoubtedly, a greater degree of eaſe is not only allowed, but proper, and contributes much to the comforts of a private ſocial life. But that eaſe and freedom have their bounds too, which muſt by no means be violated. A certain degree of negligence and careleſſneſs becomes injurious and inſulting, from the real or ſuppoſed inferiority of the perſons; and that delightful liberty of converſation among a few friends is ſoon deſtroyed, as liberty often has been, by being carried to licentiouſneſs. But example explains things beſt, and I will put a pretty ſtrong caſe. Suppoſe you and me alone together; I believe you will allow that I have as good a right to unlimited freedom in your company, as either you or I can poſſibly have in any other; and I am apt to believe too, that you would indulge me in that freedom? I aſſure you, I ſhould not think ſo; and I take myſelf to be as much tied down by a certain degree of good manners to you, as by other degrees of them to other people. Were I to ſhew you, by a manifeſt inattention to what you ſaid to me, that I was thinking of ſomething elſe the whole time; were I to yawn extremely, ſnore, or break wind, in your company; I ſhould think that I behaved myſelf to you like a beaſt, and ſhould not expect that you would care to frequent me. No. The moſt familiar and intimate habitudes, connections, and friendſhips, require a degree of good-breeding, both to preſerve and cement them. If ever a man and his wife, or a man and his miſtreſs, who paſs nights as well as days together, abſolutely lay aſide all good-breeding, their intimacy will ſoon degenerate into a coarſe familiarity, infallibly productive of contempt or diſguſt. The beſt of us have our bad ſides; and it is as imprudent as it is ill-bred, to exhibit them. I ſhall certainly not uſe ceremony with you; it would be miſplaced between us; but I ſhall certainly obſerve that degree of good-breeding with you, which is, in the firſt place, decent, and which, I am ſure, is abſolutely neceſſary to make us like one another's company long.

I will ſay no more, now, upon this important ſubject of good-breeding; upon which I have already dwelt too long, it may be, for one letter; and upon which I ſhall frequently refreſh your memory hereafter: But I will conclude with theſe axioms.

That the deepeſt learning, without good-breeding, is unwelcome and tireſome pedantry, and of uſe no where but in a man's own cloſet: And conſequently of little or no uſe at all.

That a man, who is not perfectly well-bred, is unfit for good company, and unwelcome in it; will conſequently diſlike it ſoon, afterwards renounce it; and be reduced to ſolitude, or, what is worſe, low and bad company.

That a man, who is not well-bred, is full as unfit for buſineſs as for company.

Make then, my dear child, I conjure you, good-breeding the great object of your thoughts and actions, at leaſt half the day. Obſerve carefully the behaviour and manners of thoſe who are diſtinguiſhed by their good-breeding; imitate, nay, endeavour to excel, that you may at leaſt reach them; and be convinced that good-breeding is, to all worldly qualifications, what charity is to all Chriſtian virtues. Obſerve how it adorns merit, and how often it covers the want of it. May you wear it to adorn, and not to cover you!—Adieu.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER (Norfolk) *March* 21, 1775.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the committee for Norfolk borough, find ourſelves under the diſagreeable neceſſity of publiſhing to the world the conduct of Capt. Sampſon, maſter of the ſhow Elizabeth, from Briſtol. It is not in one inſtance alone that he has diſcovered his oppoſition to the meaſures adopted for the ſecurity of our rights and liberties, nor can be on any account juſtify his repeated prevarications. It is not our buſineſs to take notice of his paſſionate and diſreſpectful behaviour towards this committee, nor his indiſcreet conduct out of doors. We ſhall confine ourſelves to the relation of the following facts: On the thirteenth of February he informed the committee of his arrival with a quantity of ſalt, that his ſnow wanted repairs, and as he ſhould find it neceſſary to heave her down here, he demanded the conſent of this committee to ſtore the ſalt till the ſnow could be refitted. The committee, after careful inquiries (ſome of his anſwers to which we ſince find to be falſe) did at length conſent, upon condition the ſalt ſhould be taken on board again as ſoon as poſſible, which Captain Sampſon promiſed to do. Thus matters reſted till the eighth of March, when this committee were ſurpriſed with information that he had given bond at the cuſtomhouſe, and was taking in lumber, without the ſalt. He was ſent for, and, after diſcovering a great degree of heat, at length made repeated promiſes to take the ſalt on board as ſoon as poſſible, and that he would begin the next day. More than a week, however, has elapſed, and he has as yet complied with no part of his promiſe, nor taken any of the ſalt on board, but has actually made application for protection to the ſhip of war, now in this harbour, under whoſe ſtern the ſnow lies, where it appears he intends to load with grain. We, the committee, do therefore unanimouſly declare Capt. Sampſon a violator of the aſſociation, and an enemy to American liberty; and we truſt the merchants, planters, and ſkippers of veſſels, in this colony will make him feel their righteous indignation by breaking off all kind of dealing with him, and that they will in no wiſe be aiding or aſſiſting in procuring a cargo for a man, who, from the whole tenor of his late conduct, has openly ſet the good people of this country at defiance, and contributed his utmoſt endeavours to deſtroy their moſt eſſential intereſts.

MATTHEW PHRIPP,	JOHN BOUSH.
JAMES TAYLOR,	ROBERT TAYLOR,
JOHN HUTCHINGS,	THOMAS CLAIBORNE.
JOHN LAWRENCE,	SAMUEL INGLIS.
THOMAS RITSON,	

Extract from the minutes. WILLIAM DAVIES, Sec'ry.

N. B. The other members of the committee were out of town at the time of ſigning.

Meſſ. DIXON & HUNTER,

Pleaſe to inſert the following in your gazette, at the requeſt of the Committee of ORANGE, *and you will further oblige,*

Your moſt humble ſervant,

MARCH 27, 1775. FRANCIS TAYLOR, Clerk.

THE committee of Orange county being informed that the Rev. Mr. John Wingate had in his poſſeſſion ſeveral pamphlets, containing very obnoxious reflections on the Continental Congreſs and their proceedings, and calculated to impoſe on the unwary; and being deſirous to manifeſt their contempt and reſentment of ſuch writings, and their authors, aſſembled on Saturday the 25th of March, 1775, at the courthouſe of the ſaid county: The committee were the rather induced to meet for this purpoſe, as it had alſo been reported that there were a conſiderable [illegible]

of these performances in the country, introduced amongst us, in all probability, to promote the infamous ends for which they were written; that they were to be sold, indiscriminately, at Purdie's office in Williamsburg, and that the unfavourable impressions had been made on some people's minds by the confident assertions of falsehoods and insidious misrepresentations of facts contained in them. The intentions of the committee were made known to Mr. Wingate, and a delivery of the pamphlets requested in the most respectful manner, without the least suspicion that Mr. Wingate had procured them with a design to make an ill use of them, or that he would hesitate a moment as to a compliance; but, to their great surprise, he absolutely refused, urging that they belonged to Mr. Henry Mitchell of Fredericksburg, and he could do nothing without his express permission. The committee then proceeded to expostulate with him on the subject, and to insist upon him, that as he regarded his association engagements, the favour of the committee, or the good of the public, he would not deny so reasonable a request: They told him they would engage to make ample satisfaction to Mr. Mitchell for any damage he might sustain, and that there could not be the least reason to fear that Mr. Mitchell would be displeased, who was well known to be an associator, and acknowledged by himself to be a hearty friend to the cause which these pamphlets were intended to disparage and counteract; and that, if Mr. Mitchell was not this hearty friend we hoped him to be, it must be an additional argument, for the committeee to pass their request, and for him to comply with it. Mr. Wingate still persisted in his refusal to deliver them up, but added that he would let the committee have a sight of them, if they would promise to return them unhurt. This could by no means be agreed to, as they were justly apprehensive that it would be their duty to dispose of the pamphlets in a manner inconsistent with such a promise. At length the committee, finding there was no prospect of working on Mr. Wingate by arguments or entreaties, peremptorily demanded the pamphlets, with a determination not to be defeated in their intentions. In consequence of which they were produced to the committee, who deferred the full examination, and final disposal of them, till the Monday following.

On Monday, the 27th instant they again met at the same place, according to adjournment; and, after a sufficient inquiry into the contents of five pamphlets under the following titles, viz. 1st, "*The Congress Canvassed, &c.*" *by A. W. Farmer*; 2d, "*A View of the Controversy between Great Britain and her Colonies,*" *by the same*; "3d, *Free Thoughts on the Proceedings of the Continental Congress, &c.*" *by a Farmer*; 4th, "*Short Advice to the Counties of New York,*" *by a Country Gentleman*; 5th, "*An Alarm to the Legislature of the Province of New York, &c.*" most of them printed by Rivington of New York:

Resolved, that, as a collection of the most audacious insults on that august body (the Grand Continental Congress) and their proceedings, and also on the several colonies from which they were deputed, particularly New England and Virginia, of the most slavish doctrines of provincial government, the most impudent falsehoods and malicious artifices to excite divisions among the friends of America, they deserved to be publicly burnt, as a testimony of the committee's detestation and abhorrence of the writers and their principles: Which sentence was speedily executed in the presence of the Independent Company, and other respectable inhabitants of the said county, all of whom joined in expressing a noble indignation against such execrable publications, and their ardent wishes for an opportunity of inflicting on the authors, publishers, and their abettors, the punishment due to their insufferable arrogance, and atrocious crimes.

LONDON, *January* 24.

THE 35th, 49th, and 63d, are the three regiments of foot that are ordered to embark, without delay, for Boston.

Jan. 26. The following is, we hear, an exact list of the reinforcement intended for Boston: Three regiments of foot, one of dragoons, seven companies of marines, a large train of artillery, and two frigates.

Orders are sent down to Portsmouth for the Falkland sloop of war to hold herself in readiness to sail for Boston, with expresses to General Gage.

It is said that a detachment of the Royal Artillery will soon be draughted for Boston.

It was yesterday reported, that General Gage was recalled (not being violent enough) and that General M'Kay was to succeed him, and that two other general officers were to be sent also.

Major General Howe is one of the general officers who is talked of to take upon him a command in North America.

The 15th regiment of light dragoons, commanded by Major General Preston, is ordered to embark for Boston, at Corke, before the latter end of February, but not Elliot's light horse, as mentioned in some other papers.

Yesterday there was a numerous meeting of the merchants, traders, and others, concerned in the American commerce, at the King's Arms tavern, Cornhill, agreeable to a public summons from the chairman. About twelve a'clock, Mr. Lane took the chair, when the business was opened by Mr. Baker in a very able manner, setting forth that the petition of the merchants, traders, &c. had been presented to the House of Commons on Monday last, when, after a long debate, the same was referred to a committee of the whole House, but not to the committee which the consideration of the American papers had been referred on Thursday last; that as the House had appointed a separate committee to consider of the merchants petition, hearing of their evidence before that committee was nugatory, unnecessary, and precluded them from these advantages which they hoped to receive from a proper consideration of their petition.

Mr. Serjeant enlarged thereon, and informed the company, that, after due deliberation, he thought it expedient to propose a motion for leave to withdraw a petition, which he conceived was the most consistent way for the merchants, &c. to show their sense of the reception of the petition.

To this resolution many strong objections were made; in particular, that this measure, as it were in the beginning of the engagement, be retreating from the service, and thereby give the Ministry that advantage which they so much wished for, and be the instrument of discouraging other manufacturing towns from sending up petitions to Parliament. The objections were fairly and deliberately debated, when a motion was made that the previous question be put, when a very great majority appeared in favour of it.

Mr. Alderman Kirkman then proposed that the committee should withdraw and preface a petition to the House of Commons, praying that they would not enter any resolutions on the American papers laid before them, until the merchants be heard in support of their petition presented on Monday last. A motion was made, and seconded, that a petition be immediately drawn and signed, and presented this day, which was unanimously agreed to. The committee then brought in a petition, which, being three times read, was unanimously approved of, and directed to be signed immediately, and presented to the House of Commons this day at one o'clock.

Of all the American papers given into the House of Commons, by Lord North, none appeared so obnoxious to government as that stiled *A league and covenant*; and it is said the crown lawyers have given it as their opinion, that all the Bostonians who signed it have committed an overt act of high treason.

Private letters from Holland mention, that there had been shipped from thence to America a vast quantity of fire-arms and ammunition; and that the exporters take in return the produce of that country, and carry on a considerable trade to all parts of America.

Extract of a letter from CHATHAM, *Jan.* 23.

"Orders are received at the commissioner's Office, in this dockyard, for the following sloops to be fitted with the greatest expedition for sea: Martin of 14 guns, Zephyr of 10 guns, and the Savage of 8 guns; the former is to be fitted at this port, and the two latter at Sheerness. It is said they are to go to America."

Extract of a letter from CHATHAM, *Jan.* 25.

"A detachment of marines, consisting of one Captain, three Lieutenants, and sixty private men, are ordered to march from this division to Portsmouth, in order to embark for America."

Extract of a letter from GOSPORT, *Jan* 24.

"Since my last an order has been received to get ready 250 marines for embarkation. As they have not a sufficient number in barracks, they are under the necessity of draughting them from the guardships.

"Mr. Russel, one of the pay clerks here, is appointed a purser of the Otter sloop of war, and Mr. Lucas purser of the Merlin sloop, which sloops are ordered for commission immediately.

"It is said here, that an order is received to fit out for sea, with all expedition, ten ships of the line."

Jan. 28. It is this morning confidently asserted, at the coffee houses about Change, that Government have declared their intentions to lay an embargo on all ships trading to America, except such as would have conveniency for carying of soldiers.

On Monday last 2000lbs. weight of gunpowder was shipped, for the use of the troops in America.

Two general military officers, we are informed, are ordered to attend at the next Cabinet Council, who, it is said, are to embark on board the ships of war now fitting out for America; and it is added, that immediately on their arrival General Gage will return to England.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *January* 23.

This day the Speaker of the House of Commons took the chair at two o'clock, and, after five or six members had been sworn, and some other trifling business, Mr. Alderman Hayley informed the House that he had a petition to present from the merchants, traders, and other persons in the city of London. He stated its contents shortly, and being desired from the chair to bring it up, he presented it, moved that the same might be referred to the committee appointed to take into consideration the papers presented by Lord North, by his Majesty's command, on Thursday last.

The ground of the petition is, that every article almost of British and Irish manufacture is exported, to a very considerable amount, to America; that we import a vast deal of various raw materials from that country, which, being worked up here, are again exported in great quantities; that, by the course of this trade, it is directly and collaterally connected with our trade to the West-Indies; that the benefits derived from this commercial intercourse is not barely confined to a communication between Great Britain, the West Indies, and America, but that the different commodities imported from America add considerably to our commerce with the East Country, Germany, Holland, France, Spain, Portugal, and the different Italian states. It states the returns in bullion, &c. from those different countries, and the various advantages arising therefrom, particularly how this circuitous intercourse increases our seamen and shipping, and gives employment to our various manufactures. It next proceeds to show the very great advantages we derived from our commerce with America till the year 1765, the period that the effects of the stamp act were first felt in this country. It then alters to the apparent benefits derived from the repeal of that law; and so, taking notice of the act of 1767, for laying duties on tea, paper, painters colours, and glass, shews that the trade and commerce of this country flourished or declined just as the mother country persisted or relaxed in her resolutions for laying duties for the purpose of raising a revenue in that country. The petition likewise stated, that the Americans were indebted to the merchants of Great Britain to the amount of two millions; and concluded by praying, that they might be heard by themselves, or agents, before the said committee.

Sir William Meredith arose, and proposed an amendment, viz. "that the word *the* be left out, and *a* inserted in its stead," and that the latter part of the motion be erased; which would leave it in the following, that the petition might be referred to *a* committee. Sir William's opinion was, that the petition could not be referred to Thursday's committee, as that was appointed to take into consideration the American papers only. Besides, said Sir William, the hearing the merchants would greatly retard the business which was meant to be done for a reconciliation between the mother country and America.

Mr. E. Burke arose, and, in reply to Sir William, proceeded to shew how materially the trade and commerce with America ought to be considered before any decisive steps were taken, and declared himself totally ignorant that the committee appointed for Thursday were to take into consideration the papers only which lay on the table. He insisted, that every information possible would add to the despatch, and not to the delay, of a reconciliation; that as the noble Lord (North) had denied them the opinion of persons on the spot, the committee could not receive more material information than from the merchants trading thither, who were greatly interested in the colonies welfare; that if there was not time sufficient to settle the American business, was not the noble Lord in fault in adjourning a month, to eat mince pies, and drink Christmas ale, when so material a question was depending?

Sir William Meredith replied to some of his questions, and said he was sorry to think the merchants would be obliged to expose the danger their trade and credit was in, and begged leave to remind the House of the ruinous state an eminent merchant (Mr. Reeves) brought himself to, by exposing the situation of his trade at the bar of that House.

Mr. Burke answered him, by observing, that it was a considerable distance of time between Mr. Reeves's examination and that of his failure; and that the circumstances of delivering the state of their trade was quite different, the one by desire, the other not.

Sir Gilbert Elliot next arose, and supported the idea thrown out dy Sir William Meredith.

Mr. T. Townsend spoke very ably in defence of the petition, and was for its being referred to Thursday's committee.

Lord Clare was for not submitting to the Americans in the least degree, and ridiculed the opinion of those who said we have a right to tax America, yet should not.

Mr. Charles Fox arose, and spoke extremely spirited in favour of the Americans, and repeatedly called to know who was the man that advised the late acts; for it was he that created the disturbances, it was he that placed General Gage and his troops in the ridiculous situation in which they were, and it was he that ought to answer to his country for the mischief and expenses that might ensue in consequence thereof.

Lord J. Cavendish was for the petition being heard with the papers, and condemned Lord North for bringing in estimates at the beginning of the session, before he knew that expense which would be necessary; that it was a deceit in the country Gentlemen, who retired into the country satisfied with the estimates at first, and who never imagined there would be any further sum required; that his Lordship was pressed, and ought to have laid before the House the papers before the holidays, as he was desired.

Lord North, in reply, said: His reason for not laying the papers before them was on account of what he called an illegal and reprehensible meeting not being finished; and that he was informed a petition would be sent them from the Throne, which would reconcile all matters in an amicable manner.

Sir George M'Cartney was severe against the petition, though, as Sir George said, he wished to be thought a friend to so respectable a body as the petitioners. Petitions, he said, were generally framed and brought about by some interested persons, who had artifice enough to seduce others to sign them.

Mr. Innes, a merchant of the city, made a short speech, declaring that many of the merchants who had signed the petition expected nothing by it; that he could even mention their names; that all he knew about North America was, that no money was to be got, the Americans being resolved not to pay their debts; but, thank God, he had very little concerns with them.

A division followed, when Sir William Meredith's amendment was carried; for it 197, against it 18. Mr. Burke now, in a very severe speech, which he pointed chiefly at Lord North, condemned their behaviour in this business, declaring that they had, for decency's sake, admitted the petition, yet by the vote had determined that it should never be heard. He said he had a petition in his hand from the principal merchants in Bristol trading to America, yet, as he found there were two committees now, the one for hearing evidence, the other for burying betitions, he plainly saw his petition would share the fate of the other, and be buried in oblivion, though not in sure and certain hope of a joyful resurrection; that his worthy colleague, Mr. Cruger, had likewise a petition of the merchants of Bristol to present, but it would go to the silent committee, and the three, he imagined, would be left to sleep together. He concluded with asking leave to present his petition, which being granted, he made the same motion, as Alderman Hayley, for its being referred to Thursday's committee, when Lord North arose and objected to it, as it did not desire to be heard; he observed, it could not be of any information.

Mr. Burke again replied to his Lordship, saying, the noble Lord had objected to one because it desired to be heard, the other because it did not desire to be heard.

Lord North arose, and endeavoured to exculpate himself from the charge of being accessory to the present disputes: He observed, concerning the tea duty, that he had taken off the exportation duty of 9d. per pound, by which he assisted the India company, and suffered the Americans to drink tea cheaper by 9d. per pound than usual; yet to shew their restless and rebellious spirit, they had suffered it to be landed when they paid 1s. per pound, and destroyed it when they paid only 3d. per pound.

Mr Charles Fox likewise was again very severe on his Lordship, which closed the debate; and on the same question being put, whether the petition should be referred to Thursday's committee, it likewise passed in the negative, 192 to 61.

Jan. 24. The petition was presented by the merchants of Glasgow, which occasioned a short conversation; and the question being put, the House divided, Ayes, for sending it to the committee appointed to take into consideration the petition from London and Bristol on Friday next, 68; Noes, 26.

Mr. Cruger desired to present a petition from the merchants of Bristol, similar to that presented on Monday by Mr. Burke, which was granted; but on the question, whether it should be referred to the committee appointed to sit on Thursday on the American papers, it was carried in the negative, by a great majority.

Jan. 25. The Speaker took the chair, about half past two o'clock.

After a little private business, the Serjeant, attended by a messenger carrying the mace, visited the different coffee houses, &c. in search of members, that the ballotting for a committee to try the Westminster election might come on. About a quarter past three he returned, the doors were immediately locked, and the ballotting began.

As soon as the 51 names were known, and the counsel withdrawn to strike off 36, Mr. Edward Bacon arose, and begged leave to present a petition from the merchants of Norwich; which being agreed to, the same was read, setting forth "the dangerous situation to which the trade was reduced by the non importation agreement, and praying that the House would, in their wisdom, do such things for the restoring harmony as appeared most proper."

A little conversation ensued between Mr. Burke and Mr. Bacon, as to the condition of the persons who signed the petition, Mr. Burke desired to know if they were traders to North America; Mr. Bacon replied, not that he knew of.

On the motion for its being referred to this day's committee, it passed in the negative, 85 to 11.

Another petition was presented from Dudley to the same purport. The House were going to divide; but Mr. Burke said, he would not trouble the noble Lord (North) and his train, to walk out every five minutes, in funeral pomp, to enter petitions.

On the same question of referring it being put, it was likewise carried in the negative, without a division.

Mr. Skipwith next desired to present a petition from the inhabitants, manufacturers, &c. of Birmingham; which being received and read, set forth, "that they (the petitioners) desired the laws against America might be *put in force*, so as to bring the Americans to a *speedy sense* of their *duty*, and that Great Britain would exert her authority."

Lord North was for referring this petition to the same committee as the North American merchants petition is referred; but Mr. Burke objected, saying, this was not a petition concerning commerce, it was a war-like blood-thirsty petition, and desired to hear the names of the persons who had signed it read, which was complied with. This petition, however, was referred to the same committee as the other petitions.

Sir George Saville arose, and acquainted the House, that his not understanding any business except the bollotting was meant to come on that day, he left the House immediately, as it was over; but on going home, a petition of Dr. Franklin, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Bollan, the three Gentlemen who had the direction of the petition from the North American Congress to the King, was put into his hand. He stated the contents, which were, "that the petitioners could explain end throw great light on the petition presented from the Congress to the King, which, by his Majesty's command, had been referred to that Hon. House, and therefore praying to be heard on the same."

A conversation now ensued concerning a point of order, whether a petition could be received concerning a petition which lay before the House, but of which they could have no possible knowledge. This conversation lasted some time, in which Lord North, Mr. Rigby, the Solicitor General, Lord Frederick Campbell, and Mr. Gascoigne, were against the receiving it, complaining of the thinness of the House, and the lateness of the hour; but it was very ably contended, that it could be received by Sir George Saville, Mr. Burke, and Mr. T. Townsend, who all shewed the difference there was between receiving a petition and complying with its prayer.

A motion was drawn up by Mr. Burke, in order for the point to be discussed; but as the House was so thin, there being but forty members, with the Speaker, it was withdrawn, and the point was to be discussed next Day, before the House went into a committee on the American papers.

The House broke up at half past six o'clock, and adjourned untill this day.

The DEBATE *in the* HOUSE *of* LORDS *upon the motion for withdrawing the troops from* BOSTON.

Lord Chatham first, by complaining of the great delay there was on the side of Administration respecting American business; that the papers had been detained above six weeks, and now were brought with an empty parade, the contents of which he dared to say, every noble Lord in the House, as well as many other persons out of it, had been previously acquainted with. His Lordship next adverted to the present miserable state of America, which he described in strong, descriptive, forcible, pathetic terms; and observed, that there was not, perhaps, in the annals of any free country, an instance where the legislature could expect to extort obedience and duty by such coercive measures; that sending armed troops was not the way to make good subjects, nor even the way to produce that severity and thraldom Administration so much sought after; for that three millions of people, the descendents of our forefathers, who were forced out of this their native

land by the narrow views of biggotted councils, were not likely ſo ſoon to give up their moſt valuable rights, and undoubted privileges; nay, what do I talk of three millions of people (ſays his Lordſhip) many more: Ireland is with them to a man; and as for every Whig in this country, the rights of America are ſo connected with his own that his hand and heart muſt co-operate with their meaſures. His Lordſhip then took a large and extenſive view of the rights of taxation and legiſlation, in which it would be doing great injuſtice to his oratory, judgment, and obſervation, to attempt following him.

He concluded, by aſſerting that what he ſaid he had before often aſſerted, "that the property of a Britiſh ſubject was of that ſacred and unalienable nature that nothing under Heaven could touch it, without the conſent of the proprietor." In this critical ſituation of affairs, then (ſays his Lordſhip) it is my duty, aged and infirm as I am, to crawl to this Houſe, and give my opinion and beſt advice; and having thus far got on the threſhold of American buſineſs, I will knock at the doors of Adminiſtration for the admiſſion of juſtice and ſound policy, till I have obtained them. I have therefore, my Lords, brought a paper in my hand, beſeeching his Majeſty that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to withdraw the troops from Boſton, as the firſt ſtep of a reconciliation between theſe unhappy ill-treated people and the mother country; for, even upon the extravagant idea of the people of America deſerving the chaſtiſement they have received at the hands of Parliament, is it not better, is it not ſounder policy, and does it not become a free nation more, to have this effected by the influence of a civil power (that conſtant palladium of Engliſhmens rights) than dragooning them by main force, which, admitting it for a time effectual, muſt afterwards produce rancour, animoſity, and revenge.

His Lordſhip then handed up his motion, which was read.

In anſwer to Lord Chatham, Lord Suffolk greatly condemned the conduct of the Americans; ſaid that Government had tried every gentle method in their power, but to no effect; that things were at laſt come to that criſis, that either the mother country muſt aſſert her authority, or reſign it; that himſelf, as one of his Majeſty's Miniſters, adviſed coercive meaſures, and he would abide by ſuch advice, at all hazards.

Lord Lyttleton ſupported Lord Suffolk, and reſted the principle of his argument on the infallibility of acts of Parliament, which any power that reſiſted againſt, he ſaid, ſhould be compelled to ſubmit to.

Lord Shelburne ſpoke in defence of the Americans, ſaid he ſtood totally unconnected with men and meaſures, but that the noble Earl's motion carried with it ſuch a conciliating mode that he heartily adopted it.

Lord Camden went into an examination of the original rights of a free people, which he defined with accuracy, temper, and preciſion. He obſerved, in an inference from theſe premiſes, that *arbitrary power* may as well be judged in a *collective body* as a *ſingle perſon*, but wherever it was exerted, it was *unlawful*, and may be *reſiſted*; that this was no novel doctrine, but as old as the conſtitution, and may be found in all the law books, from Selden down to a Gentleman (meaning Judge Blackſtone) whoſe commentaries had been ſo juſtly and univerſally received in the world; that therefore acts of the ſtate were not infallible doctrines, but were, and ought to be, in particular caſes, ſubject to the right of freedom and the public at large, who had the original right veſted in them of delegating their power and authority.

Lord Townſend quoted ſeveral acts of Parliament, to ſhew how the Americans had trampled upon legiſlative authority. He ſaid, he therefore ſhould be for reducing them to obedience by thoſe methods adopted by Government, and which appeared to be the beſt. He next went into a ſhort detail of the Iriſh commerce, and obſerved, that if the act of navigation was to be ſuſpended, as the Americans wanted, he thought it would be in favour of the Iriſh merchants, particularly thoſe of Cork, whoſe local ſituation, and reſpectful behaviour, entitled them to a preference.

The Duke of Richmond took a large view of the queſtion; and, on the whole, concluded with coinciding with the opinion of Lord Chatham for withdrawing the troops before Boſton, as the only way to open a plan of reconciliation. He next anſwered the aſſertions thrown out by ſome of the Lords in office, that the Americans would not be content with being excluded internal taxation, but wanted a repeal of the navigation act, by going to the table, and referring to the petition of the Congreſs, which he read in his place, and by which it appeared that they aſked no ſuch matter. He concluded, by drawing a compariſon between the timid behaviour of Adminiſtration at the ſurrender of Falkland's Iſlands, and their *ſwaggering* conduct now uſed to their own children.

The Marquis of Rockingham lamented, the unhappy ſituation of the town of Boſton, and aſked what good ſending the ſoldiery had already produced? That they had been there for ſome time, incapable of uſing their arms, or bringing about the purpoſes of government. From this experience of your ill concerted meaſures (continues his Lordſhip) you ought to be taught wiſdom and prudent legiſlation; and the only way to recover ſtability to your councils, and open a door to reconciliation, will be by withdrawing the ſoldiery from the town of Boſton.

Lords Gower, Rochford, and Weymouth, avowed the ſettled intentions of Government of compelling the Americans to the immediate obedience of the legiſlature of the mother country.

BOSTON, *March* 20.

Laſt Thurſday the following Remonſtrance was preſented to his Excellency General Gage.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE, the Seleƈtmen of the town of Billerica, beg leave to remonſtrate to your Excellency, that on the 8th of this inſtant (March) one Thomas Ditſon, an inhabitant of the ſaid town of Billerica, was tarred and feathered, and very much abuſed, by a party of his Majeſty's 47th regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Neſbit. As guardians for ſaid town, and from a regard to the liberties and properties of its inhabitants, we cannot but reſent this procedure. Your Excellency muſt be ſenſible that this act is an *high infraction* on that perſonal ſecurity which every Engliſhman is entitled to, and without which his boaſted conſtitution is but a name.

It is ſufficiently unhappy for us, that we find troops quartered among us for the purpoſe of enforcing obedience to acts of Parliament of Great Britain, in the higheſt ſenſe *iniquitous*, *cruel*, and *unjuſt*. It is ſtill more unhappy, if theſe troops, inſtead of preſerving the character which Britiſh troops *once* had, ſhould pour in additional inſult, and be guilty of the moſt *brutal outrages*. We hope your Excellency will take ſome proper ſteps for accommodating this affair; for we aſſure you, we cannot, conſiſtent with our duty, paſs this matter over. We have been told, by your Excellency, that you never meant to *diſturb the intercourſe* between the town and the country. Confiding in this, we have paſſed and repaſſed in our uſual manner. We therefore hope your Excellency will make it evident, by your *conduƈt*, that you are determined the intercourſe ſhall be preſerved, and we be not buoyed up with *promiſes*, which, in the end, we unhappily find *not to be depended upon*. Lieutenant Colonel Neſbit is an officer under your Excellency's command: Of *you*, therefore, we DEMAND ſatisfaction for the inſult committed by him. We think it is in your power. We beg your Excellency that the breach, now too wide between Great Britain and this province, may not, by ſuch brutality of his Majeſty's troops, ſtill be increaſed. We aſſure you, Sir, it always has been, and ſtill is, our ſentiment and prayer, that harmony may be reſtored, and that we may not be drove to the laſt diſtreſs of nations.

But, may it pleaſe your Excellency, we muſt tell you, WE ARE DETERMINED, if the innocent inhabitants of our coountry towns (for we muſt think this man innocent in this affair) muſt be interrupted by ſoldiers in their lawful intercourſe with the town of Boſton, and treated with the moſt brutiſh ferocity, we ſhall hereafter uſe a different ſtyle from that of petition and complaint.

If the grand bulwarks of our conſtitution are thus violently torn away, and the powers of earth prove unfriendly to the cauſe of virtue, liberty, and humanity, we are ſtill happy. We can appeal to him, who judgeth righteouſly; and to him, we cheerfully leave the event."

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 15.

Extraƈt of a letter from GLASGOW, *Jan.* 4.

"AMERICAN affairs ſeem to wear a very gloomy aſpect. The Miniſtry are reſolved to enforce the late acts: A fleet, it is ſaid, will be ſent to block up all your ports; five regiments are ordered to be got ready to ſail from Ireland, and three regiments of guards from Britain."

Extraƈt of another letter from GLASGOW, *Jan.* 31.

"Great preparations are making by the Miniſtry to reduce the Americans to obedience: All meetings are to be deemed high treaſon, and it is ſaid ſome of the Boſtonians are to be brought here in irons. Thirty ſhips of war are ordered out to guard your coaſts, block up your ports, and prevent all exports or imports except to or from Great Britain and her iſlands."

From a private letter, juſt received by a Gentleman, there is too much reaſon to ſuſpect that orders have been ſent to a port in Britain for a quantity of goods to be ſhipped to Georgia, on account of ſome of the inhabitants of New York.

Captain Luſk, of the ſhip Speirs, arrived from Glaſgow, in latitude 29, longitude 63, ſpoke the brig Venus, ——— Currie, from Philadelphia, five days out, all well.

Deaths.] Mr. JAMES BALFOUR, of Hampton. Col. BERNARD MOORE, of King William.

☞ *The freeholders of* YORK *county are deſired to meet at the courthouſe, on* TUESDAY *the 25th inſtant, to elect Delegates to repreſent them the enſuing year.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 15, 1775.

THE Subſcribers having this Day entered into Partnerſhip, beg Leave to acquaint the Public in general, and their Friends and Neighbours in particular, that they intend practiſing Phyſic and Surgery to their fulleſt Extent; and that they intend alſo, as ſoon as the Situation of the Times will admit, to keep full and complete Aſſortments of Drugs and Medicines, which they will endeavour to procure of the very beſt in Quality, and will take Care to have them freſh by making ſeveral Importations in the Year. It is propoſed that *John M. Galt* ſhall pay his particular Attention to Surgery, to whom our Friends are deſired to apply on all ſuch occaſions, but will be adviſed and aſſiſted by *W. Paſteur* in all difficult Caſes. They both deſire to make their moſt grateful Acknowledgments to their Friends and Cuſtomers for the many Favours and Civilities they have received, and hope, by this Union, they will be enabled to carry on their Buſineſs to the entire Satisfaction of their Friends; as, on their Part, the ſtricteſt Aſſiduity and Attention ſhall be obſerved.

PASTEUR & GALT.

NORFOLK, *April* 3, 1775.

JOURNEYMEN WEAVERS, who are acquainted with any of the following Branches, *viz.* weaving of Cotton Velvets, Thickſets, Jeans, Fuſtians, Dimities, Counterpanes, Damaſk, Diaper, Gauze, Woollens, or Linens, will meet with good Encouragement by applying to the Subſcriber.---A good Linen Weaver may ſoon weave any of the above, and ſhall have the Pieces prepared and mounted for them, by

GARDINER FLEMING.

N. B. I ſhall be obliged to any Smith or Cutler that would furniſh me with a Plough, and three different Sets of Wires, for making Cotton Velvets.

☞ I have Moſchetto Curtains, and ſundry other Kinds of Cloth, for Sale, and will give a good Price for well ſpun Cotton, Flax, or Wool, in Payment, preferable to Caſh, ſuch as will run from ſix to fifteen Yards to the Pound.

TO BE SOLD

To the higheſt Bidder, at BLANDFORD, *on* MONDAY *the firſt of* MAY *next, for ready Money, Tobacco, or Merchants Notes payable the enſuing Meeting,*

TWENTY FIVE

LIKELY NEGROES,

Conſiſting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls.

CHARLES DUNCAN.

TO BE SOLD

By public Auction, for ready Money only, *at* GLOUCESTER *Courthouſe, on the 4th of* MAY *next, at one o'Clock,*

SEVARAL valuable HORSES and MARES, together with a MOHOGANY SCRUTOIRE and BOOK-CASE, the Property of

JONATHAN WATSON.

N. B. The Land, Negroes, Stock, Houſe, &c. may yet be purchaſed upon the Terms ſpecified in a former Advertiſement.

FIFTY very likely SLAVES,

Some of them very valuable Tradeſmen, will be ſold at the *Richmond* Fair, for ready Money, by

2‖ The SHERIFF of *King William.*

By Decree of the Court of Vice Admiralty, on TUESDAY *the 18th of* APRIL *will be ſold at* BURWELL's *Ferry, for ready Money,*

THE SLOOP *BETSY*, with her RIGGING, TACKLE, and APPAREL.---Alſo, the SLOOP *LIBERTY*, with her RIGGING, &c. ſixteen Hhds. of RUM, a Bag of COFFEE, and a Box of CHOCOLATE. 1 JAMES COCKE, Marſhal.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 15, 1775.

THE Subſcriber has on Hand a neat Aſſortment of GOLD and SILVER WORK, which he will ſell cheap for ready Money.——He makes all Kinds of JEWELLERS WORK, particularly MOURNING RINGS, in the neweſt Faſhions, and ſets MINIATURE PICTURES in Gold and Silver. JAMES CRAIG.

N. B. All Kinds of CLOCKS and WATCHES cleaned and repaired.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield*, a DARK BAY MARE, with a Star in her Forehead, a Switch Tail, both hind Feet white, but no Brand. ‖ BENJAMIN WATKINS.

TAKEN up, in *Botetourt*, a BLACK HORSE about 4 Years old, 14 Hands high, with a ſmall Star in his Forehead, is a natural Pacer, but has no viſible Brand.

‖ THOMAS TURK.

TAKEN up, in *Culpeper*, three BARROWS, two white, and one ſpotted, each marked with two Crops, two Underkeels, a Hole in the left Ear, and a Slit in the right; they are ſuppoſed to be three Years old. Poſted and appraiſed according to Law. ‖ HENRY FRY.

To be ſold by Auction,

At the Meeting of the Merchants in *May* next, for Caſh or ſhort Credit, about 600l. Sterling Worth of

EUROPEAN GOODS.

THE Members of the *Loyal Company*, or their Repreſentatives, are deſired to meet at *Hanover* Courthouſe, about Noon, on the 24th Day of *April* next; and, if any of the Parties cannot attend, they are deſired to write to me, impowering thoſe that do meet to act for them. Given under my Hand, the 29th Day of *March*, 1775.

(2‖) THOMAS WALKER, Agent.

PETERSBURG, *March* 21, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnerſhip of *Alexander Glaſs Strachan* and Co. of this Place, is diſſolved. The Buſineſs will be continued in the ſame Place by the Subſcriber, in Partnerſhip with Dr. *James Field*; where all Perſons may be ſupplied with Medicines at a moderate Advance, for ready Money.

(‖) JAMES M'CARTY.

YORICK,

IN full Health and Vigour, covers this Seaſon at the uſual Price and Place. Country Produce will be received at the Market Price, if delivered before the Mares are taken away, of which good Care ſhall be taken, but no Enſurance againſt Eſcapes.

JOHN WHELDON.

MOUNT AIRY, *March* 28, 1775.

WILLIAM COSBY,

WHEELWRIGHT,

WILLIAMSBURG,

BEGS Leave to inform his Friends and Cuſtomers, that as he has not been able to carry on his Buſineſs to his Satisfaction for almoſt twelve Months, owing to a tedious Spell of Sickneſs, but is now quite recovered, and would be glad to ſerve all who pleaſe to continue their Favours towards him. They may depend on their work being done in the beſt Manner, and on ſhort Notice. Carriages of all Sorts repaired. He furniſhes his Wheels and Carriages with Iron Work, and is determined every Thing for the future ſhall be done completely.

King Herod

WILL cover Mares the enſuing Seaſon at 4l. each. The Gentlemen who ſend Mares will be expected to make Payment upon taking them away. Should any ſtray from the Paſtures, and be loſt, I will not be anſwerable for them.

ROSEGILL, RALPH WORMELEY, Jun.

April 1, 1775. (4)

AS I deſign to remove from this Colony as ſoon as I can ſettle my Affairs, I would ſell the following Tracts of Land in *Orange* County, *viz.*——One Thouſand two Hundred and forty five Acres lying on the main Road, 31 Miles above *Fredericksburg*, and 14 Miles below *Orange* Court, well known to be convenient for a Public Houſe, and for which Purpoſe a good Set of new Houſes has been lately built. Another Tract near the ſaid Place, containing 406 Acres, with a ſmall Plantation thereon, on which is a Quantity of Meadow Land to be reclaimed; both Places command a fine Range for Stock, inferior to none in the Colony. A third Tract of 340 Acres, within two Miles of *Orange* Courthouſe, exceedingly valuable for Tobacco, Wheat, or *Indian* Corn. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber, at the Place firſt mentioned.

ROWLAND THOMAS.

To be rented, and entered on immediately,

THE

TAVERN at *Leeds* Town,

Now in the Poſſeſſion of the Subſcriber.

5 M. ROBINSON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 1, 1775.

LADIES who are inclined to learn the GUITTAR may be inſtructed on that Inſtrument by a Lady lately arrived.—Inquire of the Printers hereof.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 1, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the Colony ſoon.

ARCHIBALD WILLIAMSON.

☞ ALL Perſons indebted to Mr. *Patrick Telfair*, Merchant in *Glaſgow*, are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment to *Benjamin Waller*, Eſq; of this City, who is fully empowered to grant ſufficient Diſcharges.

TO BE SOLD

To the higheſt Bidder, on THURSDAY *the 20th Inſtant* (APRIL) *being Court Day,*

A DEBT due from Mr. *Liſton Temple* of *King William* County to Col. *Bernard Moore*, the Principal whereof amounts to 150l. which was contracted by Mr. *Temple* in *Auguſt* 1764, and although the Principal was not payable till *Auguſt* 1784, yet the Intereſt thereon is annually due and demandable. The Payment of this Money at the aforeſaid limited Time is ſecured by a Deed of Mortgage indiſputably good.

ALSO will be SOLD, at *Fredericksburg* MAY Fair, the Reverſion of ſundry valuable SLAVES, now in the Poſſeſſion of Mrs. *Anne Danſie*, who has her Life in them, among whom is a valuable Houſe Wench, and five Fellows. The Reverſion of theſe ſlaves was legally veſted in Col. *Moore*, who has executed a Conveyance of the ſame to Mr. *Loſtin Newman*, as a Security of a Debt due to him. The Purchaſer may be aſſured that the Title is indiſputable; though the Subſcriber undertakes only to ſell the Right which is conveyed to, and veſted in, ſaid *Newman*, under the ſaid Conveyance. ‖ THOMAS ROSE.

THE BEAUTIFUL HIGH BRED CHESNUT HORSE

DAMON

WILL ſtand at my Plantation in *Glouceſter* County, the enſuing Seaſon, and cover Mares at 20s. a Leap, or 4l. the Seaſon. He was got by FEARNOUGHT, out of a full bred Mare, and is 5 Feet 5 Inches high. The Mares will meet with good Paſturage gratis, but I will not be anſwerable for any that are loſt. The Money to be paid before the Mares are taken away, or Corn at 10s. per Barrel. MANN PAGE.

JOHN LAMB,

HOUSE CARPENTER AND JOINER,

BEGS Leave to inform the Public that he carries on the ſaid Buſineſs on his own Account, and that it ſhall be his conſtant Study in proſecuting the different Branches of the ſame to give Satisfaction to all who may pleaſe to employ him.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 1, 1775.

POETS CORNER.

The CONTEMPLATIVE MAN.

LED by th' enchanting muſe, I often rove
Where flows yon murm'ring ſtream along the vale;
Or ſeek at midnight hours the ſilent grove,
While Philomela pours her plaintive tale.

Sometimes the ſyren leads my muſing way,
Where yon rough precipice o'erlooks the flood;
Then bids my raptur'd eye the ſcene ſurvey,
The rugged cliffs, wild wave, and tow'ring wood.

Loſt to the world, I own her ſacred power,
And fly from public haunts and vulgar joys;
Draw pleaſure from the intellectual ſtore,
Unfound in ſcenes where flatt'ring folly cloys.

With mind ſerene I view great nature's ſtores,
And trace almighty wiſdom in each ſcene;
Even to the ſun it with the eagle ſoars,
And blooms in flowers along the ſmiling green.

In my mind's eye I view the race of man,
Following, with anxious haſte, the train of care;
Or ſhort'ning with wild ſpeed their little ſpan,
In Bacchus' revels, or in beauty's ſnare.

Like gaudy flow'rs, the produce of ſweet MAY,
A few ſhort years they rear the lofty head;
The mighty monarchs of a trifling day,
Then crowd the ſilent manſions of the dead.

There the frail body into duſt decays,
And all diſtinctions, honours, are no more;
There merit reſts, nor hears the voice of praiſe,
Vice cannot there the tear repentant pour.

How then can man ſo idly careleſs ſeem,
In folly's bower to diſſipate his time?
For vain, ah vain's the guilty atheiſt's dream,
The ſoul immortal ſeeks another clime.

Then heavenly muſe each earthly thought controul,
Inſpire this breaſt with wiſdom, virtue's fire;
Breathe love, good will, thro' all my longing ſoul,
And raiſe my mind above each low deſire.

Teach me to live, and teach me how to die:
With thee and ſolitude I wiſh to ſpend
My ſpan of Life, in ſweet obſcurity;
In peace ſerenely gliding to my end.

TO BE RENTED,

A large Dwelling-Houſe *In* RICHMOND TOWN,

24 Feet by 20, with two rooms below and two above, a Garden newly pailed in, a Kitchen, and all other Outhouſes neceſſary for a Family. The Situation is as pleaſant as any in Town.

The Terms may be known by applying to the Printers hereof. (tf)

The Subſcriber has for Sale,

A QUANTITY of RUSSIA DRILLINGS and SHEETINGS, a few Boxes of DUROYS and SAGATHIES aſſorted, with Trimmings, and a parcel of NARROW HOES, which he will diſpoſe of at a moderate Advance, for ready Money, or ſhort Credit. —— Alſo *Weſt India* and Northward RUM, MUSCOVADO SUGAR, MOLASSES, BAR IRON, COFFEE, and WHITE GINGER, on reaſonable Terms.

EMANUEL WALKER.

PETERSBURG, *March* 28, 1775.

WHEREAS my Wife *Nanny Rodelphus* has eloped from my Bed and Board, and hath behaved herſelf very unſeemly and indecent, having endeavoured to ruin me by carrying off a Number of very valuable Houſehold Goods, I hereby forewarn all Perſons from truſting her on my Account, as I will pay no Debts of her contracting; and further, I forewarn all Perſons from receiving or buying any of my Houſehold Furniture from her. (‖) GEORGE DAVEY.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 8, 1775.

AS I intend to leave the Colony as ſoon as I can ſettle my Affairs, I muſt earneſtly requeſt all Perſons indebted to me on my own Account, or in Partnerſhip with Mr. *William Maitland*, to diſcharge their Balances by the enſuing Meeting of the Merchants. As there are probably ſome of thoſe who may not have it in their Power to comply with this Requeſt, it is expected they will give Bond for what they owe, which will in ſome Meaſure anſwer my Purpoſe, and enable me to ſupport my Credit in future.

The Goods I have on Hand, amounting to upwards of £.600 Sterling, I would gladly diſpoſe of at a very low Advance, and allow twelve Months Credit, the Purchaſer giving Bond, with approved Security. ROBERT MILLER.

MANCHESTER, *March* 25, 1775.

ABOUT ſeven or eight Years ago a Bond from *Jones* and *Hooper* to *Harriſon*, for thirty Pounds odd, was left with me to receive Payment. In 1769 I received the money, with the Intereſt then due, and ſome Time after advertiſed, in the *Virginia* Gazette, that the Gentleman who put this Bond into my Hands might apply and receive the Money, but no Application hitherto hath been made. The Bond was left with me at the Time Col. *Harriſon* ſold Negroes at this Place, but by whom I know not. JAMES LYLE.

TO BE SOLD

At BERMUDA HUNDRED, *to the higheſt Bidders, on* MONDAY *the 17th Inſtant* (APRIL) *otherwiſe next fair Day,*

ALL the Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture belonging to the late *John Hylton*, deceaſed. Credit will be allowed till the 25th of *April* 1776 for all Sums above forty Shillings, the Purchaſers giving Bond, with approved Security, to FRANCIS EPPES, } Executors.
JOHN HYLTON. }

RUN away from the Subſcriber, a Negro Wench about 22 or 23 Years of Age, very black, about 6 Feet high, holds her Head pretty high when ſhe ſpeaks, and has a large Scar as long as One's Finger above her Breaſt. She has been ſeen with a Fellow named *Will*, who ſtole her from me in *Nanſemond* County. This Fellow belongs to one Mr. *Henry Godwin* in ſaid County, and was at that Time outlawed. She formerly belonged to Col. *Bernard Moore* of *King William*, where they have been ſeen together. Whoever delivers the ſaid Wench to *Miles Taylor*, in *Richmond* Town, ſhall have 5l. Reward.

WILLIAM ALLEGRE.

STOLEN out of my Stable, in the Night of *Monday* the 13th of *March*, two MARES, one of them a Black, 14 Hands high, with a Star in her Forehead, and branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock ∩; the other is a bright Bay, not three Years old, 14 Hands high, with a black Mane and Tail, and branded on the near Buttock ∩. Whoever brings the ſaid Mares to my Houſe, near *Falmouth*, in *King George*, ſhall have 30s. Reward for each, and 3l. on Conviction of the Thief.

‖ ANDREW DRUMOND.

RUN away, the 20th Inſtant *(March)* a very black, large, young Negro Man named SELLOR. I bought him from the Rev. *John Brandon*, in *Bedford* County, who purchaſed him from one *Ranſone*, on *North* River, *Kingſton* Pariſh, *Glouceſter* County, where probably the Slave may be.---- Whoever will deliver him to the Subſcriber, at *Drummon's Neck*, in *James City* County, ſhall have 3l. Reward, and be allowed all Expenſes in bringing him. (6) JOHN AYLETT.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, near the upper Church, in *Middleſex*, laſt *Saturday* Night, a Convict Servant Lad named JOSEPH HIGGENSON, about 21 or 22 Years of Age, a Native of *London*, a Jobbing Blackſmith by Trade. He is ſmall made, about 5 Feet high, or 5 Feet and an Inch, has ſtraight dark Hair, not long enough to tie behind; he has no Beard, but a remarkable maſculine Voice for one of his Size. He has been in the Country four Years laſt *September*, and was ſold by Mr. *Hodge* to one *Strother*, from *Strother* to *Roger Bell*, from *Bell* to *Reuben Daniel* of *Orange* County, and from him to me. He ſerved his Time to a Screwplate-Maker. I have, ſince I had him, taught him to do all Manner of Jobbing Smiths Work well. He pretends to underſtand Braſs and Silver Work, but is no great Artiſt at it. He can neither read nor write; had on, and took with him, a *Virginia* Cotton Coat, Kerſey wove, died of a pale Lead Colour, white Breeches the ſame of his Coat, a Pair of old *Engliſh* Leather Breeches, a Wilton Jacket mixed with Red, without Sleeves, a coarſe blue Jump Jacket, a Pair of white Cotton Stockings, a Pair of pale blue *Virginia* Yarn Do. a Pair of coarſe Sale Do. mixed with Red, a Pair of old Shoes, and a Pair of turned Pumps. Since he has been gone, I underſtand he bought a Pair of new black Grain Dogſkin Shoes. I think he had a Pair of Silver Buckles, and a Stone Brooch, but am not certain, a fine Holland Shirt, a Muſlin Neckcloth, one Oſnabrug Shirt, and a fine ſmall Hat almoſt new. I hear he was ſeen on his Way towards *York*. I will give 5l. Reward if taken in the Colony, and ſecured in any Gaol ſo that I get him again; if taken out of the Colony, and brought Home, I will give the above Reward. I forewarn all Perſons from harbouring him, or employing him; and as I expect he will aim to get on Board ſome Veſſel, all Maſters of Veſſels are cautioned, at their Peril, from taking him on Board, or carrying him out of the Country.

SAMUEL DANIEL.

N. B. He has a remarkable down Look, and bends back in his Knees when he ſtands. As I had my Houſe robbed the Night before he went away, and two new Cotton Shirts carried off, I ſuſpect him to be the Thief. (4)

MIDDLESEX County, *March* 20, 1775.

FREDERICKSBURG, *March* 15, 1775.

THE Subſcriber having Buſineſs to ſettle in *Annapolis (Maryland)* very ſhortly, gives this Notice to all his Cuſtomers, requeſting them to take away their Work, and thoſe indebted to him to come and ſettle their Accounts, which will greatly oblige their moſt humble Servant,

JOHN LAMPE, WATCHMAKER.

☞ The ſaid *Lampe* has an Aſſortment of JEWELLERY to diſpoſe of for ready Money.

TO BE SOLD

To the higheſt Bidder, for ready Caſh, on TUESDAY *the 18th of* APRIL, *on the Premiſes, and to be entered upon at* CHRISTMAS,

TWO valuable Tracts of LAND in the lower End of *Orange* County, *viz.* One whereon the Subſcriber now lives, lying on *Pleaſant Run*, joining the Lands of *Edward Herndon* and *James Coleman*, containing 250 Acres, with a Right of Dower of 300 Acres annexed to it. The Improvements are very good, an extraordinary good Dwelling-Houſe 28 by 20, with a good Brick Chimney; a Kitchen 20 by 16, with a Brick Chimney; a new Barn 24 by 24, and a Shed along ſide; a Tobacco Houſe 32 by 20, with a Shed likewiſe, and all other convenient Houſes, too tedious to mention; beſides a good Apple and Peach Orchard, and about 50 or 60 Acres of freſh Land cleared, and a great Deal of good Corn Land, open, and under a good Fence.——Alſo a Tract of 300 Acres joining the aforeſaid, with about 70 or 80 Acres of cleared Land, no Part of which has been cleared longer than four Years, and lies in fine Order for Cropping, with a fine Piece of good low Ground of 15 or 20 Acres, cleared this Winter for a Meadow. It has on it a very good Tobacco Houſe 40 by 20, and a very convenient Place for a Saw or Griſt Mill, and a great Plenty of good Pine Timber.——A more particular Deſcription will be unneceſſary, as it is preſumed that any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe will view the Premiſes; or, if they chooſe it, may purchaſe at private Sale.

FOR SALE likewiſe, on the ſame Day, for ready Money, 7 or 8 very likely young VIRGINIA BORN NEGROES.

REUBEN DANIEL.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, near *Piſcataway*, in *Prince George* County, *Maryland*, a likely Negro Fellow named VALENTINE, 22 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, had on an Oſnabrug Coat, an old Cotton Waiſtcoat without any Sleeves, old Wilton Breeches, Thread Stockings, and a Pair of Shoes, with plain Braſs Buckles He has a Wife in *Virginia*, belonging to Mr. *George Noble*, who was then at Doctor *George Alexander's*, in *Fairfax* County, *Virginia*, and the Fellow was ſeen there the ſame Night he went away, which was the 5th of *November* laſt. Whoever ſecures him ſo that his Maſter may get him again ſhall have TEN DOLLARS, and if brought Home, the above Reward. (‖) JAMES HAWKINS.

☞ Mr. *Noble* has lately removed near *Winchеſter*, where it is ſuppoſed the Fellow is gone.

HENRICO County, *March* 13, 1775.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on *Saturday* the 14th of *January* laſt, PETER, a *Virginia* born Negro Man, about 33 Years of Age, of a middle Size, well made, and very active. His Clothing is ſuch as common labouring Negroes generally wear, but very probably may change his Dreſs, as he has many other Clothes which were conveyed, ſome Time before he ran away, to a Plantation belonging to the Eſtate of Col. *Bowler Cocke*, deceaſed, near *Cumberland* Courthouſe, by a Negro Woman whom he has had ſome Years as a Wife, and I expect he is either harboured in that Neighbourhood or in *Lancaſter* or *Northumberland*, where he lived many Years ago. Whoever delivers him to me ſhall receive a Reward of 40s. beſides what the Law allows; but I would adviſe whoever takes him up to ſecure him well, otherwiſe he will make his Eſcape, as he is a very artful cunning Fellow. It is probable he may have procured himſelf a Paſs, and endeavour to paſs for a Freeman. I forewarn all Perſons from harbouring him, or carrying him out of the Colony, at their Peril. (4) JOHN HALES.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, in *Blandford*, on the 4th Inſtant *(March)* a dark bay Mare, 7 or 8 Years old, about 14 Hands high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, cat-hamm'd, paces naturally, has ſome Saddle Spots on the near Side, and branded WK, or WR, on the near Shoulder and Buttock. Alſo a ſmall ſorrel FILLY went away with her, two Years old this Spring, had a Snip on the right Noſtril, but neither docked nor branded. They were ſeen on *Rowanty*, and are imagined to have gone towards *Walker's* Mill, on *Nottoway*, or *Hicks's* Ford, on *Meherrin*.——Whoever will bring the ſaid Mares to me ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their Trouble.

DAVID BLACK.

OSCAR

STANDS at my Houſe near *Peterſburg*, and will cover Mares from this Time till the End of the Seaſon, at a Piſtole the ſingle Leap, the Money to be paid down, and three Piſtoles the Seaſon, payable in *October*. He is a Horſe of great Size and Activity, a fine Sorrel, and in high Order.

He was got by young SNIP, his Dam by Lord *Morton's* ARABIAN, his Grandam by old CRAB, his Great Grandam by the BALD GALLOWAY, his Great Great Grandam by *Darley's* ARABIAN, out of BAY BOLTON's Dam.

4 JOHN BANISTER.

TO BE SOLD *on the Premiſes, on* TUESDAY *the 11th of* APRIL, *to the higheſt Bidders,*

THE exceeding fine PLANTATION and Tract of LAND ſituated on *Fine* Creek, near *James* River, in the County of *Cumberland*, belonging to the Subſcriber, which contains 321½ Acres, and is ſo well known for its good Qualities, in the Production of Tobacco, Grain, *&c. &c.* as to need no Recommendation. The Inclinations of the Purchaſers will be conſulted in the Diviſion of the Land into Lots, ſhould that be required. There is a Mill on *Fine* Creek, and other neceſſary Buildings on the Premiſes.——The Terms of Payment will be made as eaſy as poſſible. PETER STONER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 1, 1775.

THE Governors and Viſitors of William *and* Mary *College are deſired to meet on* Tueſday *the 18th Inſtant.*

By Order of the Rector.

M. DAVENPORT, C. V.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thouſand Acres of well timbered LAND, near *Newmarket*, in *Caroline* County, whereon are two Plantations in good Repair, with proper and convenient Edifices for farming or making of Tobacco. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* County, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 Acres of well timbered Land, the Property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* of *King William*, Mr. *John Armiſtead* of *Caroline*, and Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)

For SALE, *and very* CHEAP,

THE Tract of LAND whereon I now live, in the lower End of *Caroline* County, that contains 470 Acres, and is known to be very good. The Improvements are, a new Dwelling-Houſe 32 by 28 Feet, with three Dormants on a Side, two Fireplaces below, and one above, a good Cellar, the Kitchen 24 by 16 Feet, with all other Outhouſes quite new, and the Plantation in fine Order for Cropping. Its Situation is equal to any Foreſt Place whatever. I will give Credit till next *Chriſtmas*, when Poſſeſſion may be had. (tf) LE ROY HIPKINS.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Caroline* County, near Capt. *James Upſhaw's*, on *Tueſday* the 3d Inſtant *(January)* a very likely Mulatto Fellow named LEMON, about 26 Years old, 5 Feet 10 or 11 Inches high, had on, and carried with him, a light coloured Wilton Coat, a Beaver Coating great Coat, and a Pair of red Pluſh Breeches, but may change his Clothes, and have many others with him. As he is an artful deſigning Fellow, and once before attempted his Eſcape, and got as far as *Hobb's Hole*, I ſuppoſe he will try to paſs for a Freeman, having endeavoured to procure an Indenture. I forewarn all Maſters of Veſſels, *&c.* from carrying him out of the Colony. Whoever brings the ſaid Fellow to me ſhall receive 3l. Reward, beſides what the Law allows, and if taken out of the Colony, 10l. 10 JOHN MARTIN.

TO BE SOLD, *or* RENTED,

(Preference will be given to the firſt)

A PLANTATION on *Allen's* Creek in *Mecklenburg*, within a Mile of *Roanoke*, conſiſting of about 120 Acres of Land, the Property of Meſſ. *Alexander Donald* and Co. and whereon the Subſcriber now lives. The Land of itſelf is valuable, excluſive of the Improvements, which are a good Dwelling-Houſe, with other neceſſary Outhouſes, and a large and convenient Storehouſe, 32 by 44 Feet. There are about 20 Acres of the low Ground well ſet in Timothy and Clover, and notwithſtanding this dry Summer, 15 Acres of it have yielded above 30,000 Weight of Hay, which, with about 300 Buſhels of Oats in the Straw, ſome *Indian* Corn, 40 Head of Cattle, 50 Head of Sheep, and ſome Hogs, will be ſold on reaſonable Terms. The Purchaſer may have Poſſeſſion of the Premiſes as ſoon as he pleaſes, and long Credit (if required) will be allowed for the Land, on his giving Bond and Security. It is expected the Store will be continued, and of Courſe the Purchaſer will have the Benefit of the Board of the Storekeepers, and beſides the Situation of the Place (being on *Taylor's* Ferry Road) makes it well calculated for a Tavern.

(tf) EBENEZER MACHARG.

PRINCE GEORGE, *November* 10, 1774.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, a Mulatto Boy named SAM, about 16 or 17 Years old, of a very light Complexion, and will endeavour to paſs for a free Boy, has gray Eyes, brown Hair, a ſmooth artful Tongue, is a great Villain, but a very good Barber. In the Month of *June* laſt he was put in *York* Jail, on Suſpicion of having ſtolen ſome Money in *Williamſburg*. He made his Eſcape from thence and got to *Norfolk*, where he was put in Jail and ſent to me by Water. The next Day (*September* 20th) he made his Eſcape from my Overſeer, and has not ſince been heard of. He was born in *Frederick* Town, *Maryland*, has lived in *Fredericksburg*, *Norfolk*, and *York* Town, and is well acquainted with moſt Parts of *Virginia*. He was very meanly clad, having been ſo long in Jail, but it is probable will procure Clothes. I will give 40s. Reward to have him committed to any of his Majeſty's Jails, if taken in the Colony of *Virginia*, and if out of the Colony 5l. All Captains of Ships, or Maſters of Veſſels, are hereby forewarned from carrying him out of the Country, or employing him.

(tf) JOHN BLAND.